



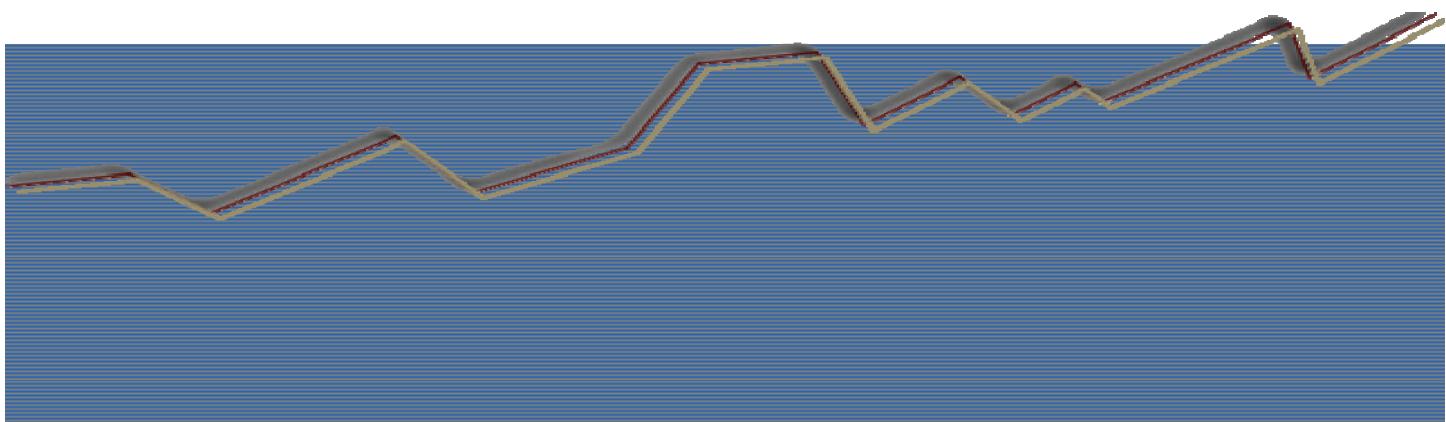
GEORGIA IN PERSPECTIVE

2011

Safe Georgia Statistics, Trends, Facts & Figures



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
of PLANNING & BUDGET



SAFE GEORGIA

2011



Georgia's incarceration rate is one of the highest in the nation (8th). Georgia remains tough on crime; violent and sexual crime offenders serve 79% of their sentences behind bars.

INDICATORS

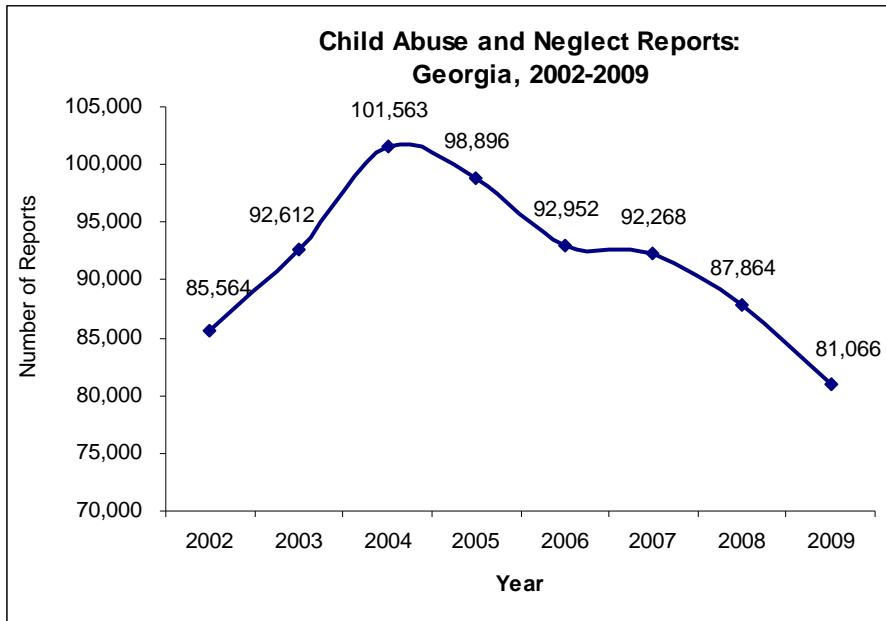
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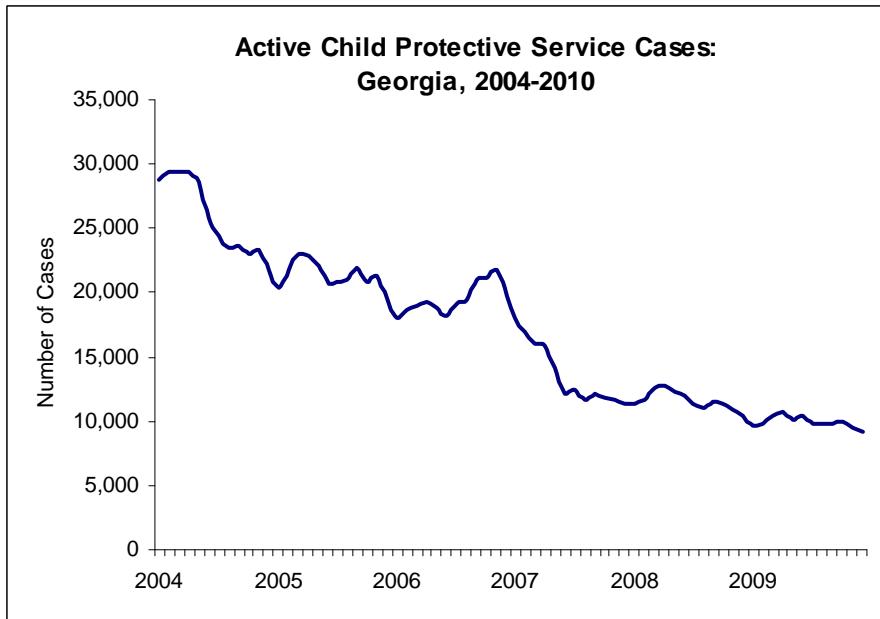
Child Protection



- In FY 2009, the Department of Human Services, Division of Children and Family Services (DFCS) received 81,066 reports of child abuse and neglect. Of those reports: 19% did not meet the definition of maltreatment, 15% were identified as diversion, and 35% were investigated.
- In order to concentrate on cases where actual abuse and neglect have occurred, DFCS generally refers families with poverty-related problems to community resources.

Source: Georgia Department of Human Services, Division of Family and Children Services

- The number of children in the legal custody of the Division of Family and Children Services declined 12.6% between July 2009 (8,854) and June 2010 (7,735).
- More than one-quarter of children in DFCS custody (29%) in FY 2009 were under the age of 4 years.
- In June 2010, 68.6% of children were reunified with their family in less than 12 months of their removal from home, below the national standard of 76.2%.



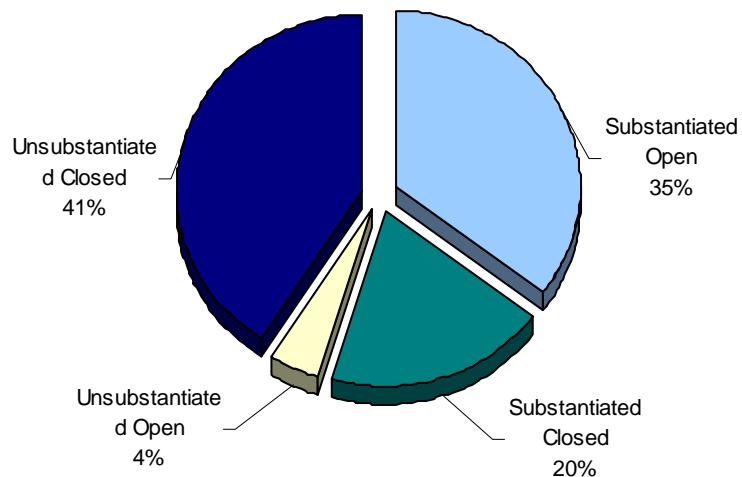
- The number of active Child Protective Service (CPS) cases decreased 68% from 28,815 in July 2004 to 9,105 in June 2010.
- Active CPS cases have declined largely in response to the utilization of diversion.
- “Diversion” is an option DFCS uses to assist families when the safety of children is not in question, which emphasizes a strength-based, prevention-driven, community response to vulnerable children and families.

Source: Georgia Department of Human Services, Division of Family and Children Services

Child Protection and Georgia Bureau of Investigation

- Almost half of child maltreatment reports investigated by DFCS offices in FY 2009 (45%) were found to be unsubstantiated, and the remainder were substantiated (55%).
- Substantiated cases of maltreatment are opened for ongoing Child Protective Services action when the level of risk for recurring maltreatment is high or moderate.
- The maltreatment rate per 1,000 children peaked nationwide in 1996 at 14.7, but has since declined to 10.3 per 1,000 in 2008.

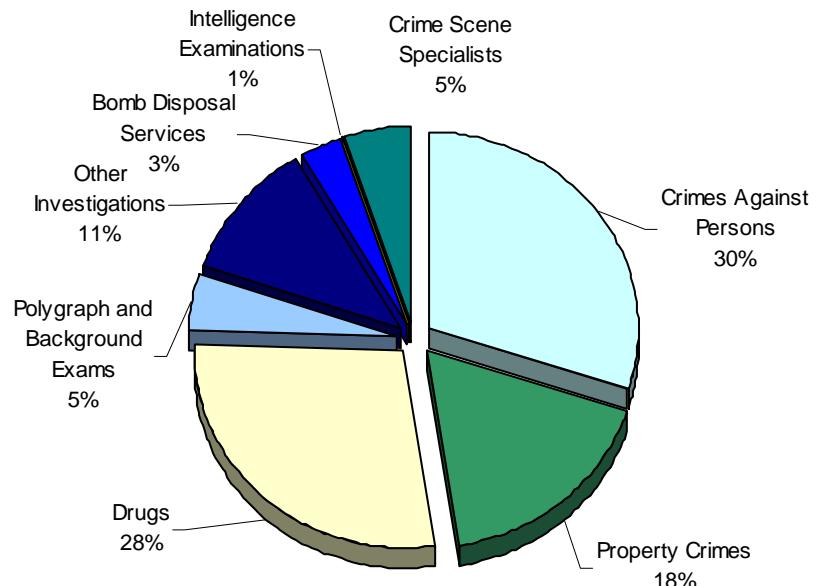
Child Protective Services Reports Investigated by Determination: Fiscal Year 2009



Source: Georgia Department of Human Services, Division of Family and Children Services

- The percentage of children who had a subsequent substantiated report of maltreatment within 6 months decreased in Georgia from 3.1% in July 2009 to 2.1% in June 2010. The proportion of children in Georgia with a recurrence of maltreatment is below the national standard of 5.4%.
- The Georgia foster care re-entry rate in FY 2010 was approximately 5.8%, well below the national standard of 8.6%.

GBI Investigative Hours Expended: June 2010

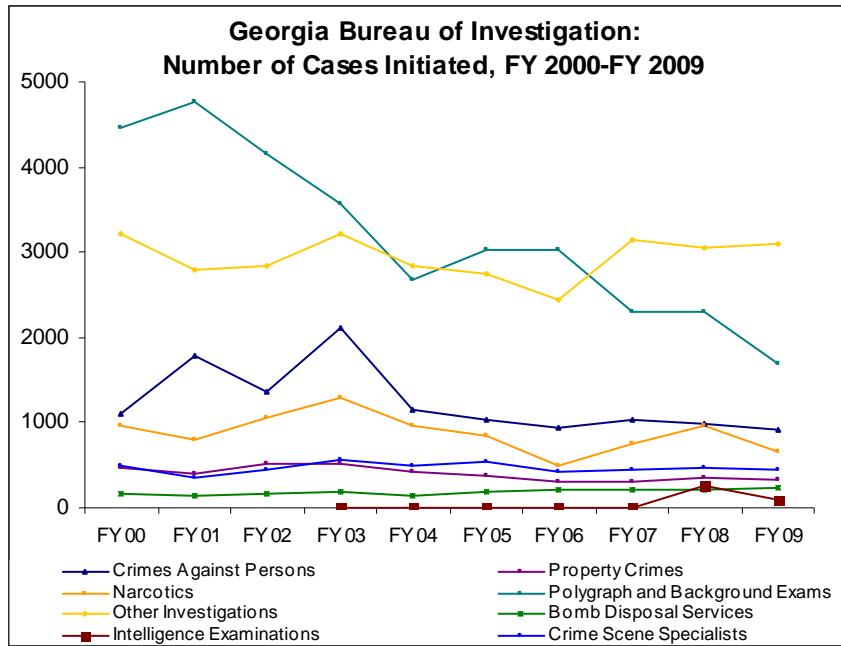


Note: Other Investigations include intelligence investigations, preliminary investigations, public corruption, et cetera.

Source: Georgia Bureau of Investigation

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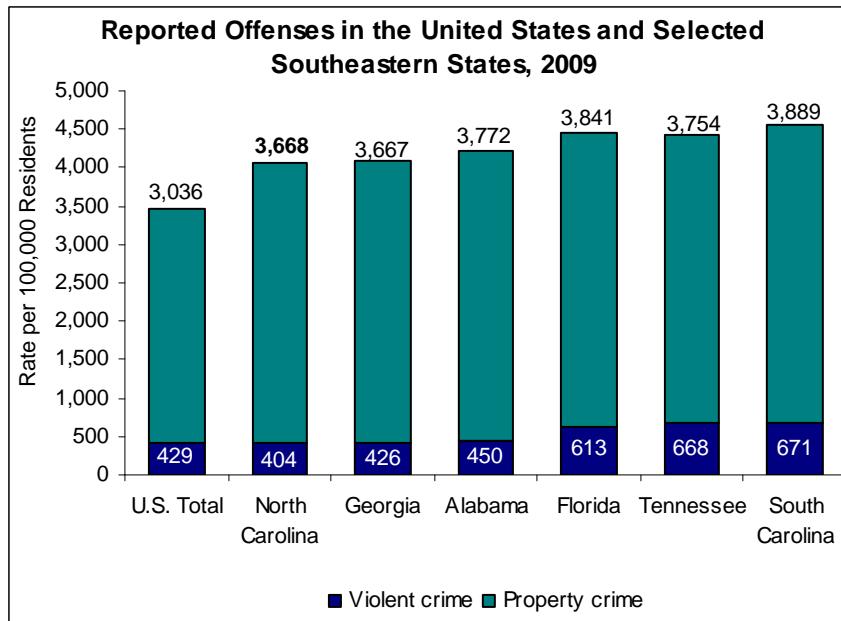
GBI Investigations and Crime



Source: Georgia Bureau of Investigation

- The number of polygraph and background examinations conducted by the GBI declined 63% between 2000 and 2009, while property cases declined 31% during the same period.
- The methods for conducting background examinations has changed over time and GBI involvement has decreased as a result.
- Cases involving crimes against persons, other types of investigations and narcotics declined 16%, 4%, and 33% respectively.

- Georgia ranks third lowest among the southeastern states with respect to the murder and non-negligent manslaughter rate. Georgia's rate is 5.8 per 100,000 residents, compared to 5.3 in North Carolina and 7.3 in Tennessee.
- In 2009, the highest violent and property crime rates in Georgia were reported in the state's cities outside metropolitan areas, followed by the rates recorded in metropolitan statistical areas. The lowest crime rates were recorded in non-metropolitan/rural counties.



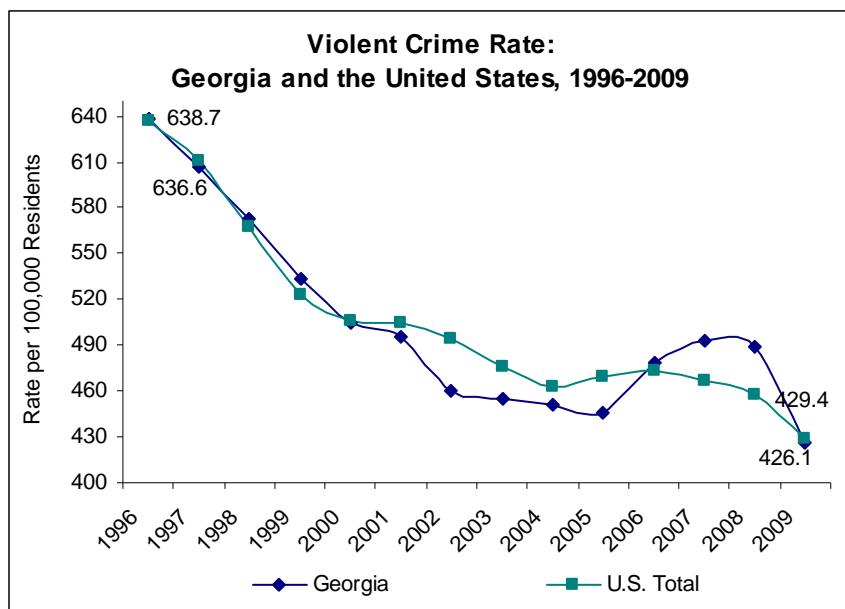
- Georgia has the lowest property crime rate among the southeastern states at 3,667 per 100,000 residents and South Carolina ranks highest in the region at 3,889 per 100,000.
- Georgia ranks 2nd lowest in overall violent crime rate among the southeastern states at 426 per 100,000 residents. The state with the lowest rate in the region is North Carolina with a rate of 404, while South Carolina ranks highest at 671.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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Violent and Property Crime

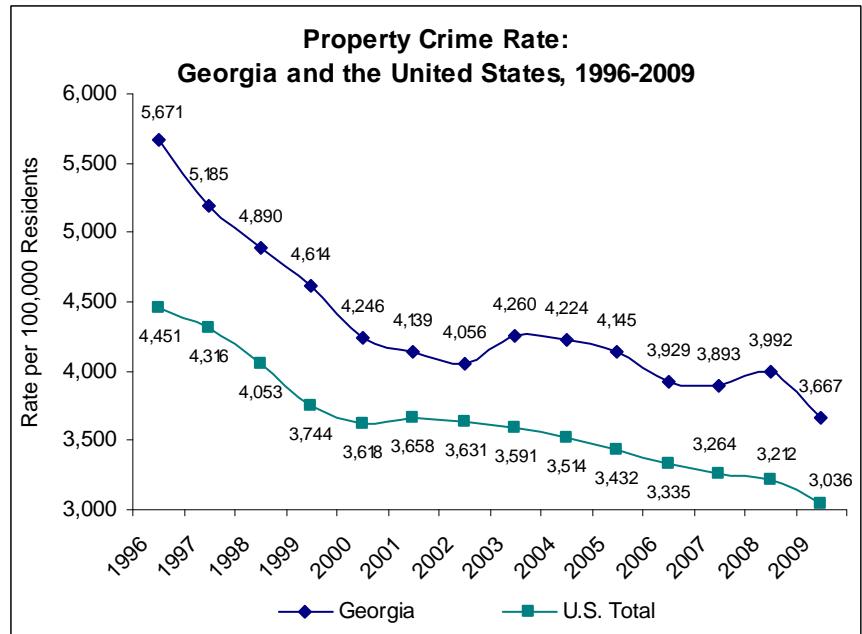
- Georgia's rate of reported violent crime decreased by 33.3% between 1996 and 2009, similarly there was 32.5% decrease nationally.
- Aggravated assault is the most frequently reported violent crime in Georgia, with a rate of 248 per 100,000 residents.
- Robbery is the second most frequently reported violent crime in the state with a rate of 149 per 100,000 residents.
- During 2007 and 2008, Georgia's violent crime rate was higher than the national average; but declined in 2009 to a level similar to the national rate.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

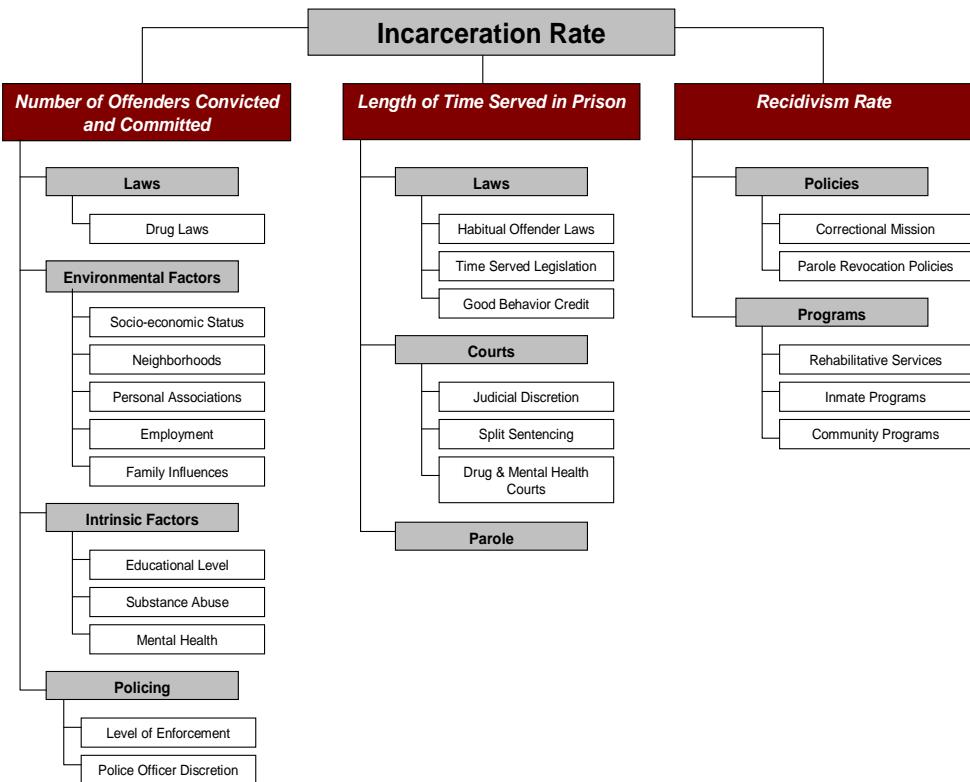
- U.S. Department of Justice statistics indicate that violent offenders have a greater probability of being arrested than property offenders. Clearance rates (by arrest) in 2009 were 66.6% for murder and non-negligent manslaughter, 56.8% for aggravated assaults, 41.2% for forcible rapes, and 28.2% for robbery. In contrast, the clearance rate was 21.5% for larceny-theft, 12.5% for burglary, and 12.4% for motor vehicle theft.

- Georgia's property crime rate continues to exceed the national average, despite a decline of 35.3% between 1996 and 2009.
- Larceny-theft is the most frequently reported non-violent crime in Georgia, with a rate of 2,328.7 per 100,000 residents, followed by burglary at 1,000.7 per 100,000, and motor vehicle theft at 337.2 per 100,000 residents.



Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

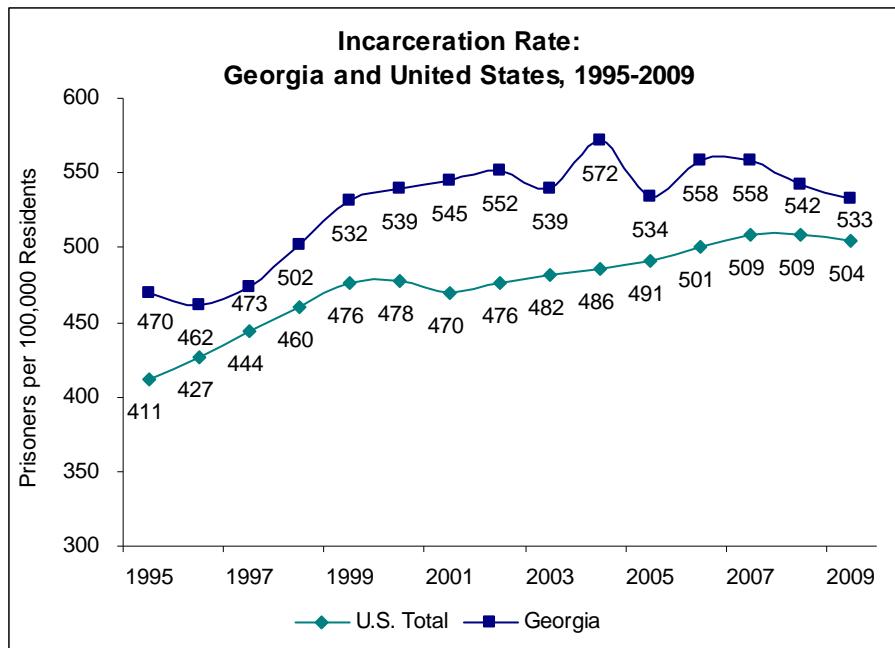
Incarceration Rate



- Incarceration rates are determined by the number of offenders convicted and committed, the length of time served, and the rate of recidivism.
- The average length of time served by Georgia offenders in FY 2009 was 2.8 years.
- The percentage of Georgia's inmates released to parole declined from 87% in 1991 to 66% in 2009, as result of legislative changes such as mandatory sentencing.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, 2008 Incarceration Report

- Leading factors contributing to Georgia's higher than average incarceration rate include discontinuance of Earned Time Credit in the mid-1980's, mandatory sentencing statutes enacted during the mid-1990's, a lower proportion of inmates paroled, and increased time served by offenders.



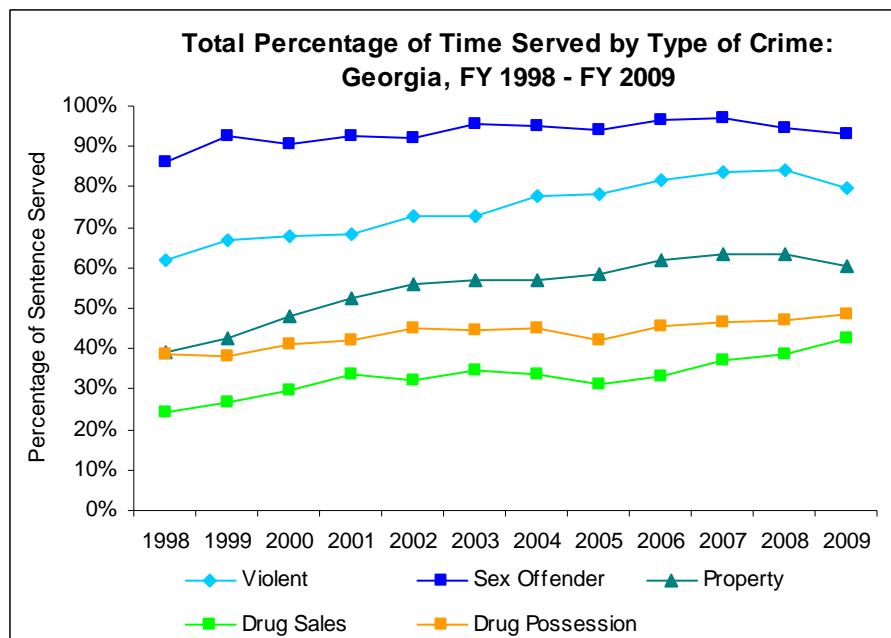
- Georgia's incarceration rate has remained above the national average for the past three decades.
- In 2009, Georgia's incarceration rate (533 prisoners per 100,000 residents) ranked 7th highest in the nation, behind states such as Louisiana (866) and Mississippi (718).
- Mandatory sentencing laws require increased numbers of convicted felons be incarcerated and in many cases also require lengthy prison terms. As a result the proportion of prisoners eligible for parole consideration has decreased significantly.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

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State Prisoners and Time Served

- In Georgia, sex offenders serve the greatest proportion of their sentence (93%). The average sentence is 6.8 years and average time served is 6.4 years.
- Violent offenders serve 79% of their sentence. The average sentence for violent crimes is 6.6 years and average time served is 5.3 years.
- Property offenders serve 60% of their sentence. The average sentence for this type of crime is 3.9 years and average time served is 2.3 years.



Source: Georgia Department of Corrections, Office of Planning and Analysis

Georgia's Active Inmate Profile

Race	67% non-white; 33% white
Gender	94% male; 6% female
Average Age	36 years
Probation to Follow Release from Prison	33%
Prior Georgia Incarcerations	59% none; 17% have one; 24% have two or more

- In FY 1991, Georgia's parole population (23,302) and prison population (23,005) were approximately the same size.
- Between 1991 and 2008, Georgia's inmate population has more than doubled (134%), while the parole population has remained stable, increasing only 1.8%.

Note: Using rates, such as crime rates or incarceration rates, allows more accurate comparisons of one state to another to account for the differences in overall state population.

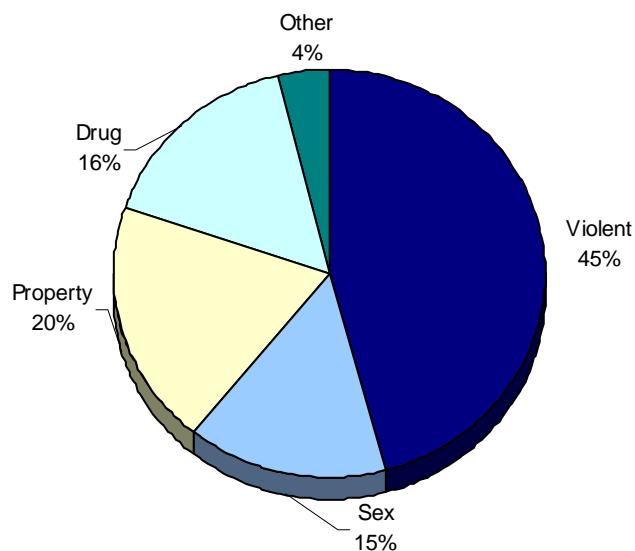
Incarceration Rate Rankings - 2009 (per 100,000 residents)		
1	Louisiana	866
2	Mississippi	718
3	Oklahoma	655
4	Texas	649
5	Alabama	637
6	Arizona	579
7	Florida	558
8	Georgia	533
9	Arkansas	531
10	South Carolina	526
		U.S. Average
		504

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

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Prisoners by Crime Type and Jail Population

Adult Prisoners by Crime Type: Georgia July 2010

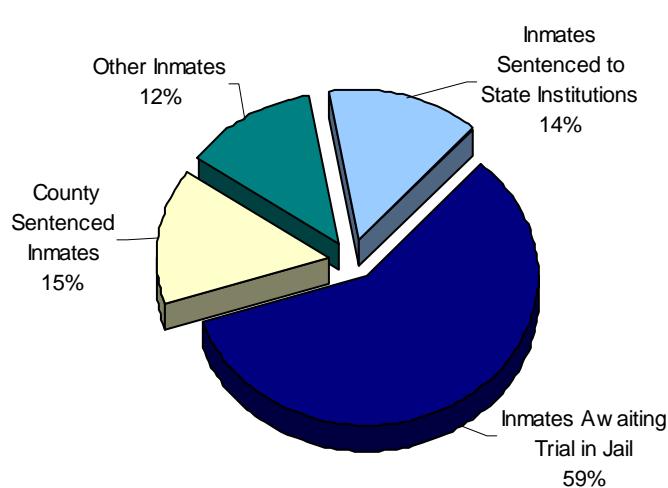


- Nearly half of adult prisoners (45%) were convicted of violent offenses.
- Approximately 50% of Georgia's offenders have substance abuse problems.
- Nearly 24% of Georgia's offenders receive mental health treatment.
- Only two out of five (40%) of Georgia's inmates have earned a General Education Diploma (GED) or its equivalent.

Source: Georgia Department of Corrections

- All states utilize drug courts and 31 states utilize mental health courts to treat offenders and reduce recidivism.
- In FY 2010, 63% of the 10,018 parolees participating in treatment successfully completed their program.
- The number of county jails over capacity decreased from 42 in June 2009 to 35 in June 2010.

Georgia County Jail - Inmate Population, June 2010



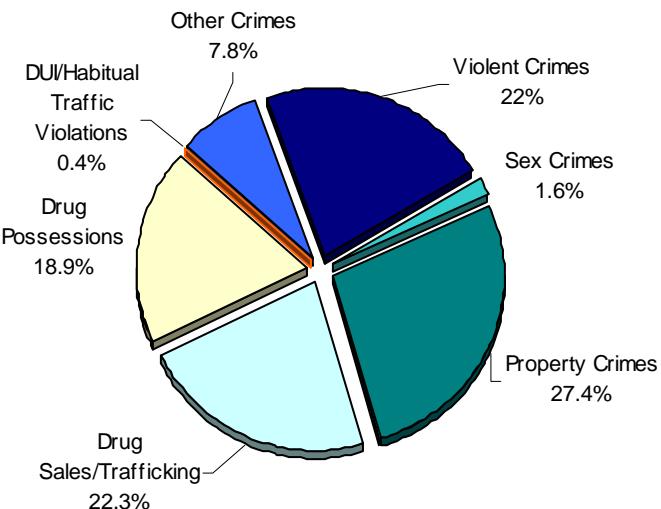
- In June 2010, there were 41,650 inmates in county jails; an increase of 3.2% compared to June 2009.
- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of county jails were over capacity in June 2010.
- The number of county jail inmates sentenced to state institutions increased by 20.6% from 5,006 in June 2009 to 6,038 in June 2010.

Source: Georgia Department of Community Affairs

Parole , Probation and Inmate Populations

- Paroled offenders are released prior to serving their entire sentence based on their likelihood of re-offending.
- In FY 2010, more than two out of three (69%) Georgia parolees successfully completed their supervision.
- Since 2005, there has been a steady decline in the average monthly number of parole revocations, from 307 to 229.
- Georgia has the 14th highest parole population in the United States with 326 parolees per 100,000 adult residents.
- The average age of Georgia parolees is 39 years, 38.8 for men and 39.5 for women.

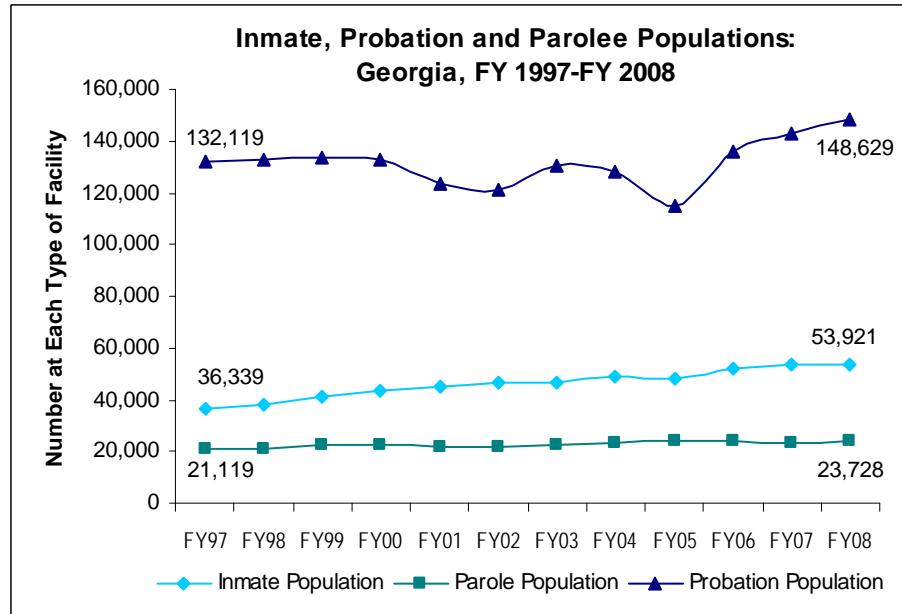
Georgia Parolees by Crime Type, July 2010



Source: Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles

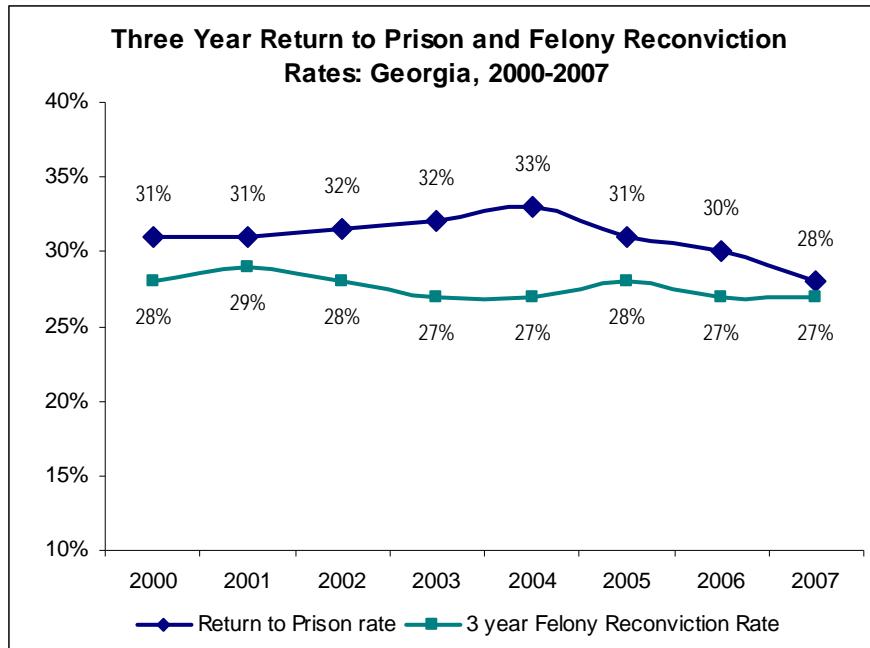
- The parole employment eligible population includes parolees who are not absconders, in jail, or exempt from employment due to disability.
- Discretionary parole decisions can enhance public safety by ensuring that dangerous offenders remain incarcerated and by providing the necessary structure and assistance to select offenders who seek to become law-abiding citizens.

- Between FY 1997 and FY 2008, Georgia's inmate population increased at a much faster rate (48.4%), compared to the parole (12.4%) or probation (12.5%) populations.
- In an effort to reduce recidivism, Georgia has adopted a system-wide offender risk and needs assessment tool that will be used at all stages of the offender's movement through the system.



Source: Georgia Department of Corrections and Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles

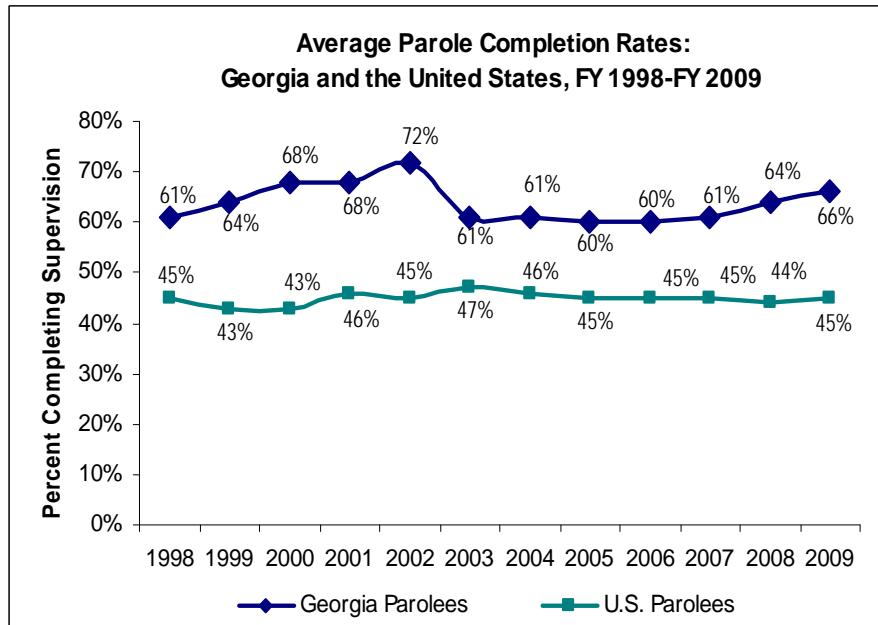
Reconviction and Parole Completion Rates



- Georgia's three year felony reconviction rate remained fairly stable from 2004 to 2007, while the return to prison rate decreased from 2004 to 2007.
- The three year return to prison rate is defined as the percentage of offenders who return to prison for either new offenses or for technical violations of their release.
- The 3 year felony reconviction rate is defined as the percentage of offenders who are convicted of a new felony resulting in either prison or probation within 3 years of release from prison.

Source: Georgia Department of Corrections

- The state parolee employment rate for eligible parolees is 84%. Numerous studies indicate that for every day a parolee is employed there is a 1% decrease in the chance they will be re-arrested.
- In response to revisions by the Bureau of Justice Statistics standards, the calculation of the parole completion rate does not include parolees in jail or who absconded at the end of supervision.



- Completion rates for parolees were higher in Georgia (66%) compared to the nation as a whole (45%) in FY 2009.
- The completion rate in Georgia has increased from 61% to 66% since 2003, when the Bureau of Justice Statistics revised standards for calculating the completion rate.
- Nation-wide, the average parole completion rate has remained fairly stable at approximately 45% for most of the decade.

Source: Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles

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Cost by Offender Placement and Juvenile Arrests

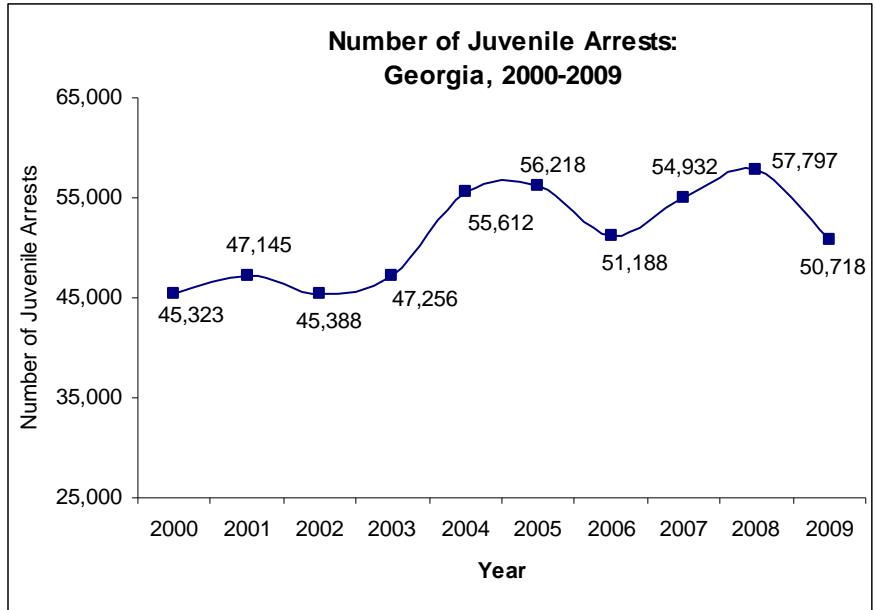
- In FY 2009, the Georgia Department of Corrections operated:
 - 49 Probation circuit offices
 - 3 Probation Residential Substance Abuse Treatment centers
 - 12 Day reporting centers
 - 6 Pre-release centers
 - 15 Transitional centers
 - 32 State prisons
 - 3 Private prisons by contract
 - 23 County correctional institutes
 - 1 Inmate boot camp

State Daily Cost by Offender Placement	
\$1.22	Regular Probation Supervision
\$3.93	Intensive Probation Supervision
\$16.39	Day Reporting Centers
\$38.15	Pre-release Centers
\$36.08	Transition Centers
\$48.54	Detention Centers
\$45.21	State Prisons

Source: Georgia Department of Corrections

- The average cost per Georgia offender in state prison is \$16,502 per year compared to \$445.00 for regular probation supervision and \$1,434.00 for intensive probation supervision.
- Incarceration costs vary depending upon the level of security needed to maintain the prisoner. The cost per offender for close security prisons or higher is \$22,079 per year while the cost per offender for medium security prisons or lower is \$15,115 per year.
- In contrast to incarceration, intensive probation costs approximately \$1,434 per offender, per year.

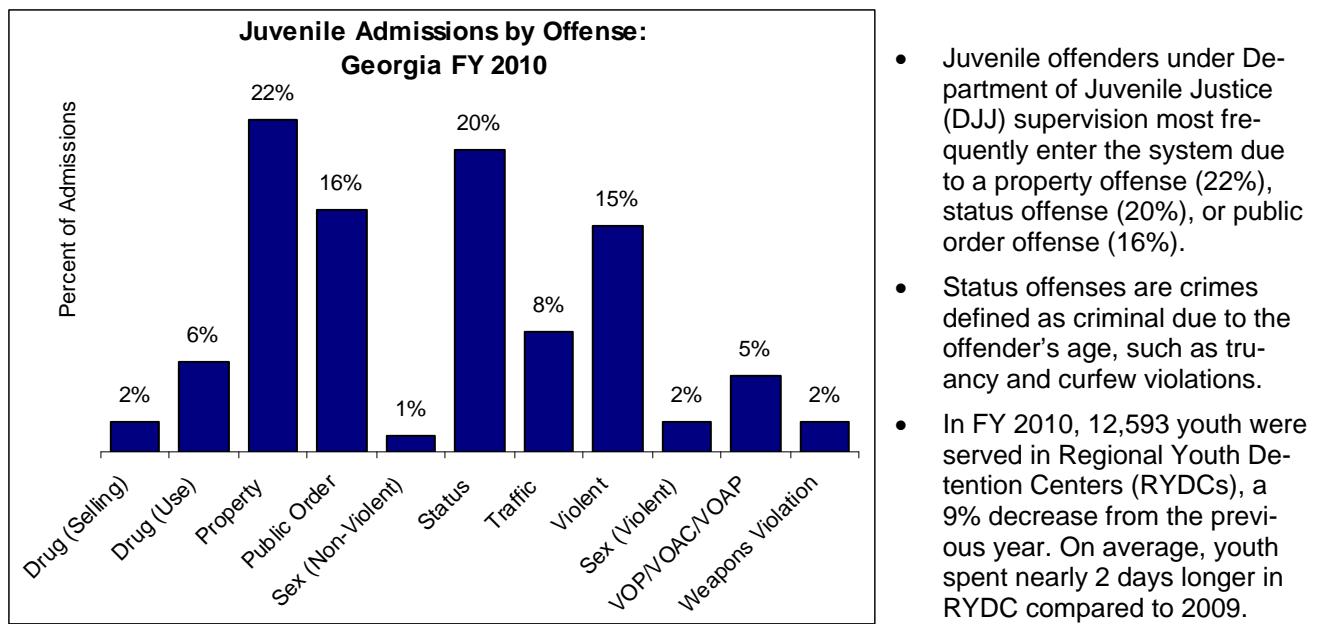
- Juvenile arrest rates reflect differences in law-abiding behavior, police behavior, and/or community standards.
- Georgia's 2008 juvenile violent crime index (278) was lower than the national average (306 per 100,000 juveniles).
- Georgia had the 4th highest juvenile violent crime index among the southeastern states in 2008; below Florida (471), Tennessee (318), and North Carolina (305), while exceeding rates in South Carolina (192) and Alabama (176).



Source: Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

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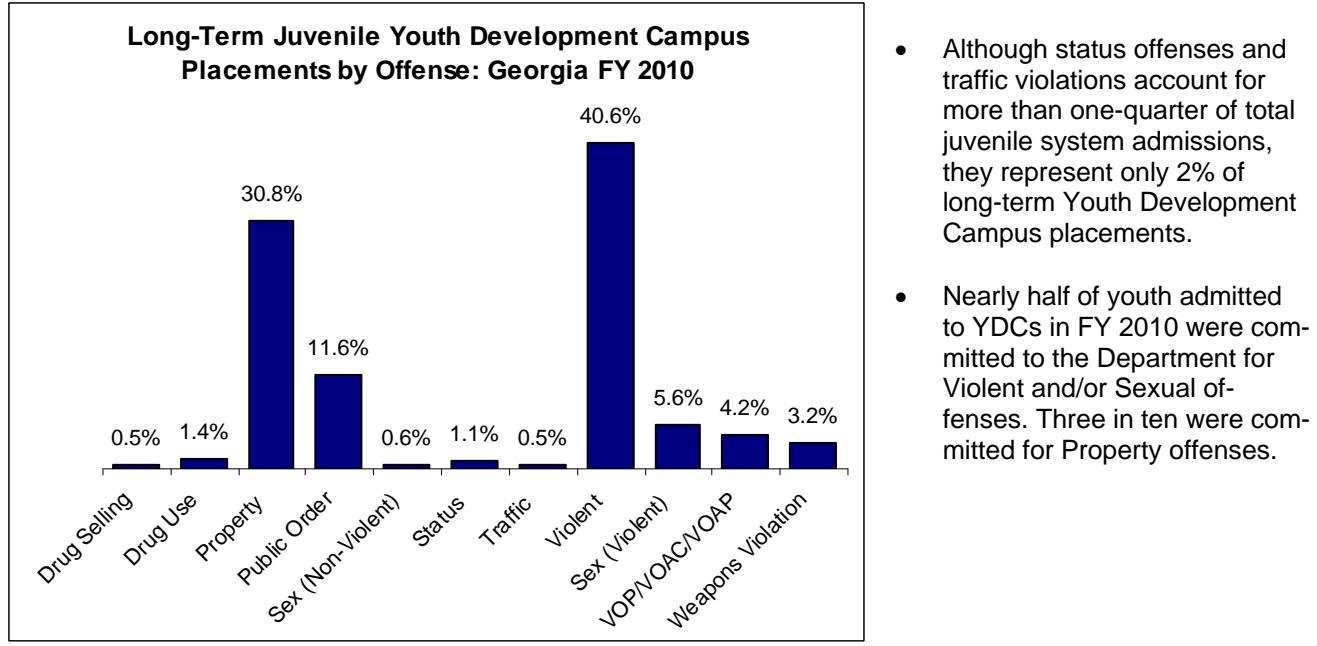
Juvenile Admissions by Offense



Notes: VOP/VOAC/VOAP are violations of probation/supervision. Percentages do not sum to 100

Source: Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

- In 2009, nearly one out of twelve Georgia high school students (8.2%) reported being threatened with a weapon on school property during the previous year, similar to the national average of 7.7%.
- In FY 2010, Youth Development Campus (YDC) admissions declined sharply from FY 2009. This was primarily due to a shift in YDC admissions policy which, with only rare exceptions, allows only youth committed to the department as Designated Felons or youth sentenced as adults to be admitted to a YDC. These offenders have much longer lengths of stay, and therefore many fewer can be admitted each year.



Source: Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

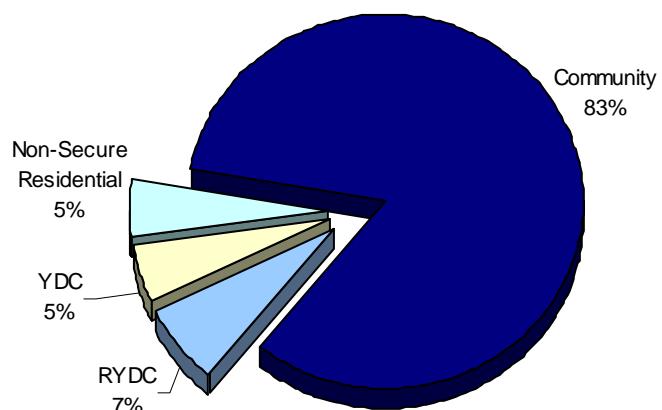
- Although status offenses and traffic violations account for more than one-quarter of total juvenile system admissions, they represent only 2% of long-term Youth Development Campus placements.
- Nearly half of youth admitted to YDCs in FY 2010 were committed to the Department for Violent and/or Sexual offenses. Three in ten were committed for Property offenses.

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Juvenile Placements and Seat Belt Use

- The majority of youth offenders entering the juvenile justice system are placed in community programs (83%).
- The remainder of juvenile offenders are distributed among non-secure residential settings (5%), YDC (5%), and RYDC (7%).
- Youth awaiting trial or placement elsewhere may be held in Regional Youth Development Centers. Committed youth may be placed in a Youth Development Campus.

Juvenile Justice Placements in FY 2009



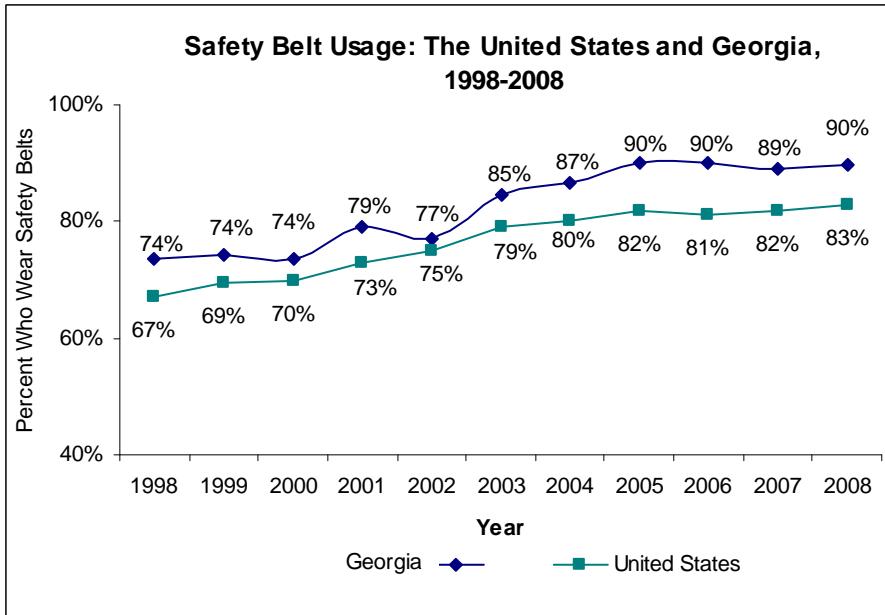
Source: Georgia Department of Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Dispositions

Year	Handled Within Department	Referred to Juvenile Court	Referred to Welfare Department	Referred to Other Police Department	Referred to Adult/Criminal Court	Total Dispositions
2005	9,133	30,161	893	831	4,233	45,251
2006	7,539	23,273	703	440	4,834	36,789
2007	7,565	29,479	538	517	9,609	47,708
2008	7,000	33,084	621	457	12,971	54,133
2009	7,493	28,586	855	306	10,203	47,443

Source: Georgia Uniform Crime Reporting Program

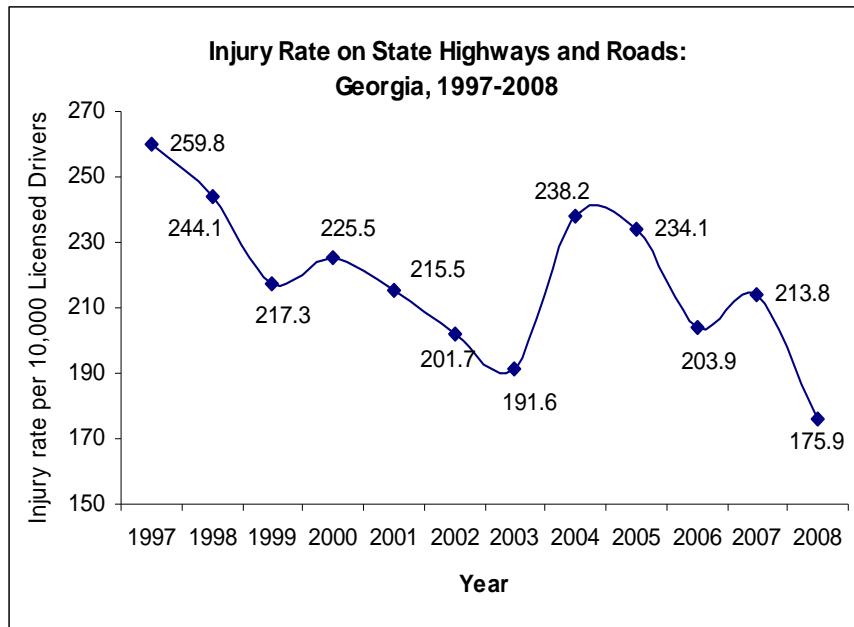
- A greater proportion of Georgians wear seatbelts compared to the nation as a whole.
- Georgia recorded an increase in the percentage of residents who use seatbelts between 1998 and 2008, from 74% to 90%.
- The use of lap/shoulder seat belts reduces the risk of fatal injury to front-seat passengers by 45%.
- In 2007, Georgia qualified for U.S. DOT Section 406 grant funding due to consecutive three year safety belt usage.



Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

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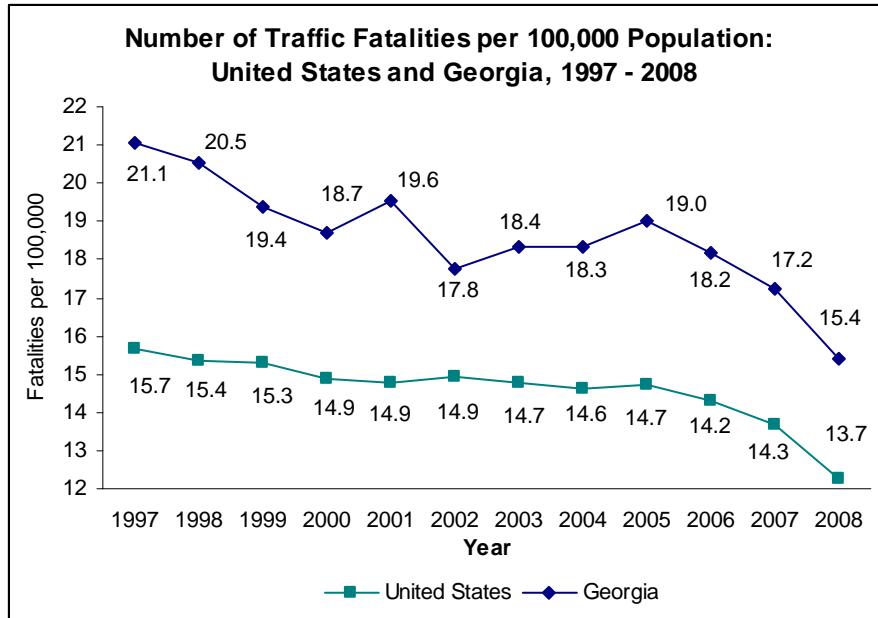
State Highway Safety



- Georgia's state highway injury rate has fluctuated considerably over the past decade due to changes in driving behavior, changes in motor vehicle design, and other physical factors.
- The injury rate in Georgia declined from 260 per 100,000 licensed drivers in 1997 to 192 in 2003, after increasing dramatically in 2004 it again declined to 175.9 in 2008.
- The injury rate on Georgia's highways and roads decreased from 1997 to 2008 a total of 32%.

Source: Georgia Department of Transportation

- The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimates that approximately one-quarter of reported motor vehicle crashes are due to driver inattention.
 - According to NHTSA, nearly 6,000 people died in 2008 in crashes involving a distracted driver, and more than half a million were injured. Younger, inexperienced drivers under 20 years old have the highest proportion of distraction-related fatal crashes.



- Georgia's traffic fatality rate per 100,000 population has remained above the national average since 1997. In 2008 Georgia's rate was 15.4 per 100,000 population compared to 13.7 nationally.
- The traffic fatality rate declined from 1997 to 2008 both nationally and in Georgia. Georgia's fatality rate declined by 27% during this period, compared to a 13% decrease nation-wide.
- Georgia included distracted driving in the State Highway Strategic Plan in 2009.

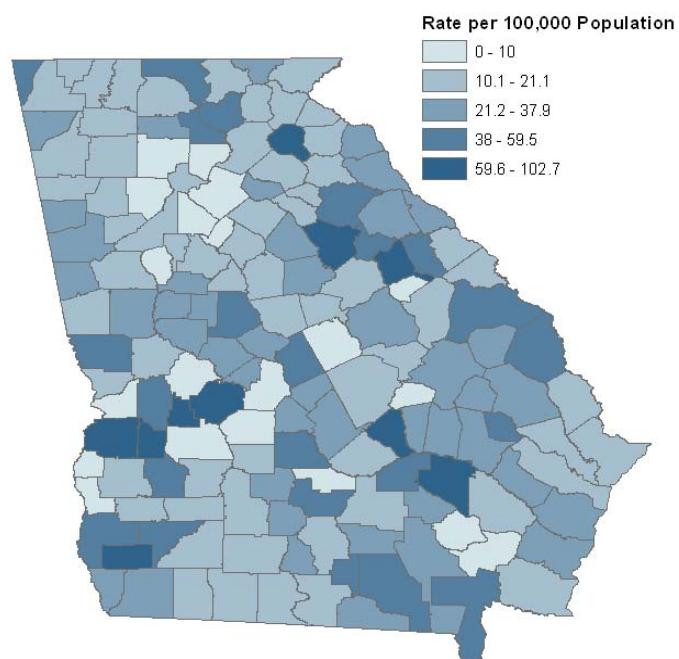
Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration: Fatality and Analysis Reporting System

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Motor Vehicle Fatalities

- In 2008, 1,493 people were killed in motor vehicle crashes in Georgia.
- Two out of three fatal crashes (60%) and 58% of injury crashes in 2008 occurred on state routes, which comprise only 15% of all public roads in the state.
- The highest traffic fatality rates among Georgia counties were recorded in Warren, Webster, Miller and Wheeler counties in 2008. A number of Atlanta metropolitan counties are among those with the lowest fatality rates among the state's counties, including Cherokee, Cobb, DeKalb, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, and Rockdale.

Fatalities Per 100,000 Population
Georgia Counties: 2008

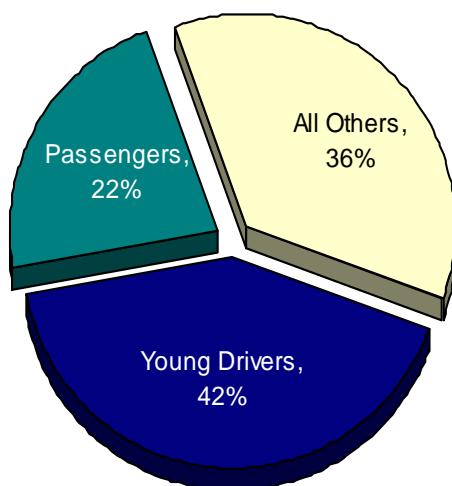


Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2008

- Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for 15-20 year olds in the United States.
- In 2008, 97 young Georgian drivers died in crashes. In the same year, 52 passengers of young drivers were also killed.
- According to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, per mile driven, teen drivers are four times more likely than older drivers to crash.

Note: Passengers include those who were traveling in the vehicle with the young driver at the time of the crash and all others are other occupants of other vehicles and non-occupants (pedestrians etc.)

People Killed in Crashes Involving a Young Driver: Georgia, 2008



Source: National Highway Safety Travel Administration, National Center for Statistics and Analysis

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